



Rexall

"93" HAIR TONIC

Our faith in the superior remedial qualities of Rexall "93" Hair Tonic is so strong that we promise to return your money—without question or quibble—if it does not do what we claim it will.

Because it contains Resorcin, Beta Naphthol, Pilocarpin, Borax, Glycerin and Alcohol in perfect combination, Rexall "93" Hair Tonic provides the softening, cleansing, antiseptic, germicidal, stimulating and nourishing properties, so desirable and necessary for the successful treatment of scalp and hair troubles.

If used according to directions for a reasonable length of time, we are absolutely positive that it will thoroughly cleanse the scalp and hair, relieve itching, eradicate dandruff, stimulate the hair follicles and papilla, revitalize and nourish the hair roots, stop falling hair, prevent baldness, promote hair growth and make the hair naturally soft and silky.

You must realize that we would not dare back up our claims with such a liberal offer unless we were positive that we can substantiate our statements in every particular, and the most skeptical person should at least be willing to try Rexall "93" Hair Tonic at our risk.

Two sizes, 50c and \$1.00.

RICKERT & WELLS,
Red Cross Pharmacy. Miles Granite Block

GRANT SIGNED.

He endorsed the Order "Till the Day of Judgment."

General Grant has fifty been spoken of as "an unaffected great soldier." It may have been the blending of this large mind and lack of affectation that invariably made him so courteously kind to any one who asked his assistance, so generous in his praise of an opponent, even when that opponent was fighting him to the death. The following little story emphasizes all these qualities:

After the fall of Fort Donelson, to prevent the needless violation of property by either the army or by camp followers, protections were issued by the United States government. To Miss C., whose six brothers were fighting in the Confederate army, such a protection was granted. It had been signed by all the commanders of the post in turn—by Buell, Rosecrans, Schofield, Sheridan, Grainger and many others—and the list was long and impressive. At last it became necessary for General Grant's signature to be added.

"When I entered the office," says Miss C., "the general was smoking, his feet higher than his head. But he seemed instantly to stand upright before me, and his cigar was thrown away in a moment."

"I handed him my protection. 'You have rather a formidable list of names,' he said as he took it from me."

"And I hope that you will add yours to it and make it even more formidable," I replied.

"For answer he sat down again, ready to put his signature at the end of the parchment, when he suddenly stopped and looked at me."

"For how long do you wish this protection for your estate, Miss C.?" he asked.

"Until the day of judgment, general," I answered boldly.

"Then he smiled that sweet, quizzical smile of his that made so many people, even when they were his enemies, love him and said:

"My dear young lady, you have great confidence in your armistice! But with such courage and with such a leader as General Lee I cannot wonder. Then, with a great flourish, he added the words, 'Till the day of judgment, Ulysses S. Grant,' and handed it back to me."—Youth's Companion.

AUTUMN LEAVES.

The Change of Color From Green to Red or Yellow or Brown.

Despite the commonness of autumn colorings, we do not yet know the full meaning of autumn colors of leaves. We do know that late in the summer the tree is preparing for the fall by drawing the valuable substances of the leaf into the stem. It also comes to make chlorophyll (the green substance of the leaf that aids in the making of the plant's food), and this gradually fades away in the bright light. By fading it exposes to view any other colors in the leaf, and all leaves contain yellow coloring matters called xanthophyll, whose function is not known, and it is these which give the yellow color to autumn leaves.

The red is formed differently. In bright light and cool temperature a new substance, called erythrophyl, is made from sugar and tannin in the leaf cells, and that has a red color. A brown substance is also sometimes formed, and, besides, the skeleton of the leaf itself turns brown as the leaf dies. It is the various combinations of these substances that give the many shades of autumn colors. Some students think these colors are a useful protection to the living protoplasm (life material) of the leaf after the green disappears, protecting it against the full blaze of light, which is injurious, but others think the colors have no use at all, but are simply the incidental chemical result of the processes in the ripening and dying leaf.

As yet the weight of evidence seems to favor the latter view, but the matter is still unsettled. It is generally thought that frost has something to do with it, but it has not, except to hasten it. Anything which affects the vitality of the leaf tends to hasten it, for which reason an injured branch of a maple will often show red autumn color even in summer.

The colors are brightest where the leaves receive the most brilliant sunshine.—Professor W. F. Ganong in St. Nicholas.

Elephants and Forests.

Elephants do a great deal of harm to the forests in British India, especially in the Teesta division. A conservator suggests that possibly the elephants are not worth the protection they receive from the government in view of these depredations. Most of the transplants in particular are destroyed by them.

BOARD OF TRADE
IS FORMED.

Continued from first page.

corporation, a sum to be determined by the directors, but not to exceed \$10, and such sum shall be paid within sixty days after said annual meeting.

ARTICLE 3.
Officers.

Section 1. The officers of this association shall be a president, vice-president, clerk, treasurer, auditor, and eight elective directors who collectively shall constitute the board of directors of the association, the officers being directors ex officio.

Sec. 2. Directors and officers shall be elected by ballot, and, at the meeting for organization of the corporation, two directors shall be elected for three years, two directors shall be elected for two years, and two directors shall be elected for one year. At each annual meeting thereafter two of the directors shall be elected to serve for four years, or until their successors are chosen. Any vacancy in the board of directors, resulting from resignation or other cause previous to an annual meeting, may be filled for the unexpired term by a vote of the members of the board.

Sec. 3. The absence of a director from five consecutive meetings of which he has received due notice shall vacate his office, unless such absence is caused by sickness or absence from the city.

Sec. 4. The board of directors shall appoint a secretary and all standing committees, who shall serve one year or until the election of their successors, and the board may appoint other committees as it may see fit.

Sec. 5. At the regular monthly meetings of the directors in March of each year, the president, with the approval of the directors, shall appoint a committee on nomination, to consist of five members of the association, who shall prepare a list of the candidates for all the offices to be filled at the annual meeting, which list shall be posted in the rooms of the corporation for seven days next preceding the date of said meeting.

ARTICLE 4.
Meetings.

Section 1. There shall be an annual meeting of the association for the election of officers and directors and the transaction of other business on the third Tuesday in April of each year at such hour and such place as the board of directors shall designate. Notice of such meeting shall be given ten days previous to the date selected therefor.

Sec. 2. Special meetings of the association shall be called by the clerk at the written request of the president or of five directors, or of ten members of the association.

Sec. 3. All business brought before the association requiring investigation and report shall be referred by the presiding officer to some of the standing committees, unless otherwise ordered.

Sec. 4. Regular meetings of the directors shall be held on the second Thursday of each month. The directors shall have the power to change the day of meeting and to suspend the same in July and August.

Sec. 5. Special meetings of the directors shall be called by the president, or by the secretary, at the written request of two directors.

ARTICLE 5.
Duties of Officers.

Section 1. It shall be the duty of the president, or, in his absence, the vice-president, to preside at all meetings of the association and of the directors. The president shall present to the directors at their first regular meeting after his election, for approval and confirmation, a list of names for the following standing committees, selected to serve for one year or until their successors are elected:

Advisory committee.
Committee on membership.
Ways and means.
Manufactures.
Meetings and receptions.
Mercantile affairs.
Transportation and railroads.
New enterprises.
Taxation and insurance.
Foreign trade.
Statistics and information.
Arbitration.
Legislation.
Publication.
Education.

Sec. 2. Additional standing committees desired and special committees may also be appointed by the board of directors.

Sec. 3. The treasurer shall keep an account of all moneys received and expended for the use of the association, and shall make disbursements only on vouchers approved by the president or in his absence the vice-president and the clerk. His accounts shall be presented to the association at all times when demanded, and, properly audited, to the annual meeting of the association; and

CATARRH CURED.

No Cure, No Pay, Is a Most Generous Offer.

To get an antiseptic strong enough to kill catarrh germs, and not destroy the tissues of the membrane at the same time, has been a problem which was never solved until the discovery of Hyomei (pronounced High-o-mie).

Hyomei is prepared from eucalyptus, the most powerful yet healing antiseptic known. Breathe through the inhaler over the inflamed and germ-ridden membrane four or five times a day, and in a few days the germs will disappear. The inflamed condition will go, too, and the smothering, hacking and offensive breath, and the discharge of mucous and crusts in the nose will cease.

Then why should any catarrh suffer hesitate, when Red Cross Pharmacy has such faith in Hyomei that they offer to return your money if after a fair trial Hyomei does not cure catarrh.

A complete Hyomei outfit, including the inhaler, costs \$1.00, and extra bottles, afterwards needed, cost but 50 cents. Hyomei also cures asthma, croup, sore throat, colds or grip.

he shall give such bond as may be required by the directors. When his term of office expires, he shall deliver to his successor all books, moneys and other properties which may be in his possession.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the clerk to give notice of, and attend all meetings of the association, and keep a true and complete record of the same, and he shall have the custody of the seal of the association.

Sec. 5. The auditor shall audit the accounts of the treasurer and the secretary for the annual meeting, and at such other times as he may be requested to do by the directors.

Sec. 6. The executive power of the association shall be vested in the directors. They shall have authority to fill all vacancies in their own number, and the sole right to contract debts and control expenditures; to appoint a secretary and to determine his salary, and generally to adopt such measures as they deem proper for the promotion of the objects of the association. Seven members shall constitute a quorum.

Sec. 7. In addition to the duties heretofore prescribed, it shall be the duty of the committee on membership to act for the association in increasing its membership.

Sec. 8. It shall be the duty of the secretary to attend all meetings of the association and of the standing committees, and keep a true and complete record of the same; conduct correspondence, carry into effect all orders, votes and resolutions of the directors not otherwise assigned; keep the membership list, collect assessments, and pay them to the treasurer; notify officers and members of their election and appointments on committees; give notice of committee meetings; have charge of the rooms of the association, and devote such of his time to the welfare of the association as may be ordered by the directors.

Sec. 9. The person first named in the appointment of a standing committee shall be considered the chairman thereof, and it shall be his duty to call such meetings of his committee as the work of the association may demand, and to report their action to the directors.

Sec. 10. Special meetings of committees shall be held at the request of the president, or, in his absence, of the vice-president, or upon the written request of ten members of the association, addressed to the secretary.

ARTICLE 6.

Section 1. These articles, constituting the by-laws of this association, may be amended at any meeting of the association, notice in writing of the intention to offer such amendment having been mailed by the clerk to each member, at least ten days before the time appointed for such meeting, setting forth the purpose of such amendment.

Pen, Chisel and Brush.

Rudyard Kipling has practically ceased to write.

Charles E. Hallberg of Chicago, once junior in a bank, but an artist by inclination, has had one of his paintings accepted by the art museum of Gutersburg, the city of his birth.

Victor D. Brenner, the sculptor whose design for the new Lincoln penny was accepted, has been at work upon his model for more than a year and for many months before that had in mind the idea of submitting this design for the coin.

Lorado Taft, who has been awarded the contract for a statue of Columbus to be erected in the plaza of the Union station in Washington and to cost, with a large fountain, \$100,000, is nationally known as a sculptor and has been for several years the leading authority on that branch of the fine arts in Chicago.

BERESFORD
WARNS ENG.

Grave Danger in Nation's Naval Unpreparedness

THERE WOULD BE PANIC

If Conditions Were Appreciated—Admiral Praises Work of Navy League. Wishes It Every Luck in Arousing the People.

London, April 21.—"If England knew the real truth regarding the present condition of the navy there would be a panic" is a striking sentence in a letter from Admiral Lord Charles Beresford read at a meeting of the Navy League held at Bournemouth last night. To this Lord Charles added:

"I wish you every luck in trying to arouse the people to the grave danger arising from our unpreparedness for war."

KING LOOKS OUT FOR ROOSEVELT.

Directs the Acting Governor to Meet Him at Mombasa.

Mombasa, British East Africa, April 21.—King Edward has sent personal cablegram to F. J. Jackson, the acting governor of the protectorate, instructing him to meet Theodore Roosevelt upon his arrival here and show him every consideration and care. The British cruiser Pandora came into port yesterday, and will take part in the welcome to be extended to the former president of the United States.

The steamer Admiral, with the Roosevelt party on board, stopped at Magadiaso, on the eastern coast of Italian Somaliland, on the way down from Aden, and a message received here yesterday says that she has been delayed. She consequently may not arrive here at the scheduled time to-day, in which event the program for Mr. Roosevelt's welcome will be upset. All the arrangements, however, are completed, and an effort will be made to carry out the original plan.

The special train to take the Roosevelt party to Kapiiti station, whence they will go to the ranch of Sir Alfred Pease on the Athi river, is all ready. It will be drawn by a locomotive built in Philadelphia, and the engine has been decorated with flags for the occasion. The present plan is for Mr. Roosevelt to leave here for Kapiiti Thursday afternoon. He will be entertained Wednesday evening at dinner by the Mombasa club, R. J. Cunningham, who is to have charge of the Roosevelt expedition, is at present in Mombasa, awaiting the arrival of the Admiral.

Major Louis L. Seaman of New York yesterday expressed the opinion that Mr. Roosevelt's greatest danger would not be from lions, rhinoceros, or cheetahs, but from the insect life whose bite is said to be fatal, and the spirilla tick.

MAGAZINE REVIEW.

Cleveland's Estimate of Roosevelt.

When I saw Mr. Cleveland for the first time after the accession of Mr. Roosevelt to the Presidency, he spoke with great freedom of his association with him. From this and other conversations with Mr. Cleveland I extract the following declaration:

"Roosevelt is the most perfectly equipped and the most effective politician thus far seen in the Presidency. Jackson, Jefferson, and Van Buren were not, for a moment, comparable with him. From the moment when Governor Roosevelt was elected, I was convinced that he was still a very young man and only a member of the Assembly; but it was clear to me, even then, that he was looking to a public career; that he was studying political conditions with a care that I had never known any man to show; and that he was firmly convinced that he would some day reach prominence. I must, however, confess that I never supposed that the Presidency would come within the scope of his aspirations so early in life."

"Oh, I can best that! I know of an occasion when Mr. Cleveland expressed this opinion long before his talk with you."

When I asked for particulars, Olney said:

"In 1893, when the question of choosing a President of civil Service Commission was presented to the Cabinet, the member of which was in favor of the promotion of Mr. Roosevelt, then a member of that body—President Cleveland was strongly opposed to this action, and said: 'I want to tell you gentlemen now that you are making a mistake. I have known this young Roosevelt since 1892, and I tell you that, without exception, he is the most ambitious man and the most consummate politician I have ever seen. However, as you all favor this nomination I will not oppose it; I only want you to bear my words in mind. The time will come when you will see that I am right.'—Geo. F. Parker in McClure's Magazine."

A RIVER THAT EARNS MONEY

Six millions tons go in or out of the free port of Hamburg by the Uppel Elbe gate in barges every year—enough, if evenly divided, to load three big ocean steamers every day in the year and to carry away as a dividend the cargo of three others coming in. A big traffic in itself—this transshipment from river to sea; and Hamburg, recognizing that fact has spent millions of dollars to prepare its harbor for it. But it has spent it as Breslau spent it, by issuing bonds and allowing the traffic to support the burden of its own coast. Barges coming down the Elbe pass through an ingenious gate into a series of canals and havens which are for them alone, and which have room for 1,600 of them at a time.

The river harbor is divided into numerous basins, and on the quay walls of each basin is a railway track, with a warehouse back of it, well equipped with loading cranes. If a barge arrives whose cargo is not for immediate shipment she is sent to these warehouses. But if

the cargo is for some waiting vessel or for one soon expected, the barge goes through the toll-gate, without paying, and runs alongside the waiting steamer or the quay at which she is to land. If the steamer is there, her mast derricks quickly hoist and transfer the cargo. If the steamer is yet to come, the barge goes to her quay, and the cargo is hoisted out into the warehouse to await with other freight the coming of the vessel.

The barge so unloaded then goes to a discharging warehouse for ocean steamers and receives a cargo of imported goods for distribution at Magdeburg, or at Dresden; or it goes with a floating elevator (some steamers just in from America or Argentina, and takes on wheat for Berlin.—John L. Matthews, in the April Everybody's.

Cleveland's Estimate of Thomas F. Bayard.

In the April McClure's George F. Parker quotes Grover Cleveland's opinions of a number of prominent men, among them Thomas F. Bayard:

"In all my life," said Mr. Cleveland, "I have never come in contact with a man who, at all times and under all circumstances, was the equal of Mr. Bayard. In high and noble qualities, in singleness of purpose, and in that honesty which, while it never obtruded itself, never wavered. I do not believe that he ever so much as had a thought which was not at once lofty and patriotic. When I think of the despicable threatment accorded to him by the United States Senate, at the behest of some of its members, I can but marvel at the depths to which partisan malignity will sink some men. When I look back over my own career, I went on to say, 'I cannot understand how I could have consented to oppose such a man for the Presidential nomination. I can only attribute it to ignorance. Here was a man who had behind him the largest patriotism, a broad and comprehensive training, unequalled experience, and an almost perfect knowledge of the country and its needs; and yet, in spite of it, I, who had lived a quiet and obscure life, was preferred over him. I must confess that, even now, I cannot comprehend it. I can only thank God for giving me an opportunity to know Thomas F. Bayard.'"

A Parable of Politics.

William Allen White tells a story in an article in the American Magazine for April that is calculated to make the readers of the story ponder. As it epitomizes so much of the good and most of the bad in our municipal life, the story of these two men, about whom the parable is told, bears repeating:

"During the early years of this century two men living in a small city in the southwest epitomized so entirely much of the good and most of the bad in our municipal life that the story of these men, in so far as the story illustrates the parable of politics in the great cities of the land, should be set down here. One man was rich, and the other poor. His father was a personage in the state and in the nation forty years ago. The other man came up from the people. He was no one in particular. The rich man kept out of politics; he was in business, and in society. He was a pillar of society. The poor man went into politics, perhaps with the idea that some day he might become a pillar of society. He went to the common council for the glory of it. To go he went and asked for the city boss to send him. A city boss always helps men who are in politics for the honor it brings. And the boss cinched up the girl of his control on that common councilman joined the gang."

"Then when the boss died, and so that a little money might be distributed among the faithful, the common councilman accepted the common practice and took his share. And the other man, the pillar of society, the rich man, knew it. Also he knew that much money was distributed among the faithful, and he knew that the boss and his friends, for men of the money came from funds which the rich man was guarding. He knew how franchises were bought, for his clients and friends were in the market."

"But it came to pass when things reached their worst, that the pillar of society, who was so good and so noble, became a part of the common council. And when the member of the common council heard a great orator tell of deeds upon the battlefield of Gettysburg, the councilman rose while the band played the Star-Spangled Banner, and said, as his eyes filled, and his voice choked, 'Oh, I would like to die for my country.' And then the crash came. Arrests for bribing and accepting bribes were made. Whereupon the prosecuting attorney began to get anonymous letters faultlessly typed, telling him what witnesses to summon, what questions to ask them, and in general, how to conduct his case. Even so it came these letters, and the thieves in the city, big and little, were in consternation at the acumen of the district attorney. The district attorney never fathomed the mystery of his anonymous friend's identity. But he found that the information was invariably accurate. So the district attorney followed the blind lead and got results. He knew that some one was aspiring beyond his courage, that some one saw the sin of bribery, that some man, apparently an educated man, obviously a man high in financial and social counts, was leading out a life line to the people. And then one day the man who had kept for a chance to die for his country fled from his country to a foreign land, in fear of a prison, and the pillar of society died by his own hand, an absconder of the funds of widows and orphans. And the day the rich man died the anonymous letters stopped."

When Alan Ketchum came home to dinner his wife was still worrying about Tommy, who had a headache and was feverish. The father looked at the boy, then went into his wife's room, where he saw the letter on the mantel.

"Hello!" he exclaimed. "That's from Steve Britton. I wonder if he's going to Chicago. If he doesn't I shall have to go myself."

"I wonder," said the wife, "you don't have your letters addressed to your office. You are always complaining of my interfering with your private affairs. It occurred to me that there might be something requiring attention, but you're so particular about my opening your letters that I wouldn't have opened it for a farm. Some day an important matter will need to be attended to for you and you'll wish you hadn't been so—"

The reason she failed to finish the sentence was a peculiar expression on her husband's face. Her heart began to beat like a kettle drum. Something had gone wrong. Mr. Ketchum read aloud:

Madam—I am sorry that I cannot get any stuff to match your pink silk. I have been to every store in the city and have found nothing that will be suitable. Will you please instruct me what to do? Respectfully yours,
ELISE CORRIER.

By the time the husband had finished reading his wife was looking for an avenue of escape. He saw her intention and sauntered to the door.

"What in the world does it mean?" he asked. "A letter from your dressmaker in an envelope addressed in Steve Britton's handwriting? Is it Steve Britton's or somebody in Mrs. Corrier's shop?"

"It may be that," said the wife in a faint voice.

"Singular! I would have sworn Steve wrote that. But now I look at it I see the first letter of the address, A, isn't Steve's. He makes most of his capitals big little ones. This A is a real capital."

Hope was beginning to rise in Mrs. Ketchum's breast when her husband's eye was turned to a wastebasket beside the desk in which there was but one single piece of paper. He took it out, exclaiming:

"Hello! Here's something from Steve, after all. What the dickens does it all mean?"

If this were a story of young lovers the lady would will the lover would forgive and there would be a lovely scene. Mrs. Ketchum arose and swept out of the room, saying:

"That comes of not trusting your wife."

WHAT COMES OF NOT
TRUSTING ONE'S WIFE

By EUGENE HOLMES BURT.
[Copyright, 1909, by American Press Association.]

Mrs. Ketchum was seated at her escritoire in a dainty morning gown, pale blue to suit her hair and complexion, attending to her correspondence, when the postman arrived and left a letter for her husband. She took it up, looked at the postmark over the stamp giving the date of mailing, then at the postmark on the back giving date of reception, examined the handwriting carefully and mused:

"I wonder who I mean whom—it is from."

The handwriting was unfamiliar to her, but she had not seen much of the writing of any of her husband's friends, since his letters were usually addressed to him at his office.

"He won't be at home before 6 o'clock," she continued, thinking, "and if it contains anything that requires attention it might be too late and cause an end of trouble. Then I would be blamed, and justly blamed. Besides, I don't object to Alan's opening my letters, though for some reason or other he never does. I'm going to do what I think right and take the consequences."

However, to guard against contingencies she pried open the envelope with a hairpin and without tearing the paper. She took out the letter and read:

Dear Ketchum—I have no objection to going to Chicago to close the deal, but my wife always objects to my going away anywhere, especially when I don't take her with me. When I do I have to leave her all day in a hotel in a strange city, which is worse for her than staying at home. I shall keep my departure a secret, telegraphing her from Chicago that I was called away suddenly. I give you this that you may write me about the matter at the house, for she opens all my letters. Otherwise she is a model wife, and this is the only fault I have to find with her. But I believe it is a common failing with women. I congratulate you on having a wife who respects your private correspondence. She is an exception to the rule.

Now, Mrs. Ketchum was no fool. She saw in this letter a covert lecture addressed to herself for opening her husband's mail. Again she studied the address, also the letter, gradually coming to see an excellent disguise of her husband's chirography. She folded the decoy and was about to replace it in its envelope when there was a howl from the nursery. Dropping both letter and envelope on the desk, she ran to the nursery and picked up her darling Tommy, aged five, who in trying to climb on a chiffonier had fallen on the back of his head.

When Mrs. Ketchum returned to her escritoire she was agitated. She had heard that children who fall on the back of their heads are liable to injure the base of the brain and thereby be crippled for life. She hurriedly picked up the decoy letter, placed it in the envelope, wet what muddle remained and rubbed the flap down with the palm of her hand. This done, she set the letter up on the mantel, brushed her own unfinished correspondence into a drawer and went back to coddle her boy.

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A Significant Fact

No other medicine for woman's ills has any such professional endorsement as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has received, in the unqualified recommendation of each of its several ingredients by scores of leading medical men of all the schools of practice. Is such an endorsement not worthy of your consideration? Is it not a significant fact too that

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

Is the only medicine sold through druggists, for woman's peculiar weaknesses and ills, the makers of which are not afraid to print its every ingredient on its outside wrapper? Is this not worthy of your consideration if you are a poor sick invalid woman?

The formula of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will bear the most critical examination of medical experts, for it contains no alcohol, narcotics, harmful, or habit-forming drugs, and no agent enters into it that is not highly recommended by the most advanced and leading medical teachers and authorities of their several schools of practice. These authorities recommend the ingredients of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for the cure of exactly the same ailments for which this world-famed medicine is advised.

A booklet of ingredients, with numerous authoritative professional endorsements by the leading medical authorities of this country, will be mailed free to any one sending name and